

11.702

ADDRESS

(1).

OF

SIR ANDREW CLARK, BART.,

M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,

PRESIDENT

OF THE

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

SOCIETY OF LONDON,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 1ST, 1893.

[From Vol. LXXVI of the 'Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,' published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.]

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ADLARD AND SON,

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, E.C., AND 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

1894.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/b22330458>

ADDRESS
OF
SIR ANDREW CLARK, BART.,
M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,
PRESIDENT,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 1st, 1893.

TO-DAY brings us to the close of another year of our Society's life and work ; and here, between the past and the future, it is natural and proper that we should pause for a little while and consider somewhat of the fulfilment of the year which has passed, and of the promise of the year which is to come. We have settled down into our new house, and although in the settlement we have encountered difficulties, they have been overcome, and the overcoming of them has supplied us with fresh strength and energy. Happily the house has in all ways fulfilled our expectations, and proves both a stately and pleasant place in which to dwell and work.

The running of two accounts—the general and the building accounts—concurrently has created a certain intricacy and some apparent contradictions in the balance-sheet, and has made several of the staunchest friends of the Society alarmed lest its financial condition should be, in reality, less satisfactory than it appears to be. But there are no just grounds for these fears ; and it is

probable that the coming year's financial working of the Society will yield a balance sufficient to commence a sinking fund for the paying off of our debenture debt.

It is quite true that we have spent, this year, £50 more than we have received, including, however, items which belong to the previous year; but supposing this deficit to be real, it is not unusual. It is nothing to the excess of expenditure over income which has sometimes occurred, and it does not mean that there is an actual deficit in the Society's assets. The intricacies and apparent discrepancies of our accounts arise in great measure from the method followed in their preparation. Practically they are the mere record of receipts and payments for a year, and anyone conversant with business affairs, and understanding how the years overlap and interlace, must know quite well that no single year's account can adequately or justly represent the financial condition of the Society.

I have gone carefully into the accounts of the Society with its chief officers, and have submitted the results of my investigations to the criticisms of an expert, and I find myself justified in declaring that the Society is in a much better financial condition than it was some few years ago, and that at this time it is not only financially sound but financially prosperous.

First let me show you how we stood a few years ago. In 1882 we were £27 in debt to our bankers, in 1884 we were £176 in debt to our bankers, in 1885 we were £176 in debt to our bankers, and in 1890 our expenditure exceeded our revenue.

Secondly, the accounts now in your hands, and certified by our responsible accountants, will satisfy you that our financial condition is sound.

And thirdly, the following statements will conclusively prove to you that we are prosperous.

Our annual subscriptions, amounting to £1269, are larger this year than in any former year of our Society's existence.

The admission of new members is larger than ever

before. The average number of admissions for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 is twenty-seven ; the average number of admissions for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 is forty-five. It is true that the number of admissions into the Society was considerably less last year than in the year preceding it ; but this is adequately explained by the fact that the prestige accruing to the Society through the acquisition of its new house attracted a large number of eligible candidates anxious to enjoy the improved circumstances of the Society.

And as a still further illustration of the prosperity of our Society, I may mention that in 1887, 1888, and 1889 the average receipts from entrance fees were £171 ; and that in 1890, 1891, and 1892 the average receipts from entrance fees were £287.

The high character, both in originality and in importance, of the papers read before the Society, and of the discussions to which they led, has been adverted to by the Council in its report. Those papers were for the greater part surgical ; and although the paucity of the medical papers was in some degree redeemed by the excellence of such communications as those of Dr. Dickinson and Dr. Thin, it is much to be hoped that the distinguished physicians in the ranks of our Fellows will give us, in the coming year, somewhat more of the results of their work and thought.

The number of Fellows lost to the Society by death is twenty-six, a larger mortality than has been ever before recorded.

And now, according to the custom of the Society, I proceed to read the obituary notices. But the Society must forgive me for saying that it is a custom which I do not regard with favour. The reading occupies the place of subjects of more immediate importance ; the histories related have been substantially published beforehand ; and the obituaries themselves, laborious to prepare, are, to most of the Fellows, wearisome to hear. It is true that the Society, naturally and excusably, might

wish to preserve in its own 'Transactions' the records of its deceased Fellows. If so, the obituaries, subject to the approval of the Council, might be printed without being read; and to-day, as the reading of the obituaries in full would doubtless exhaust your patience and interfere with the freedom of discussion usual on such occasions, I shall take the liberty to abridge some or to omit others as may seem best.

Walter Hayle Walshe was born in Dublin in 1812. In 1827 he entered Trinity College as a student, and soon developed a linguistic talent so remarkable that he was advised to devote himself entirely to philology. This he determined to do, and with the object of acquiring Oriental languages he proceeded to Paris. Here, however, he found the turning-point in his career, and abandoned philology for medicine. He commenced his studies in 1832, attending La Charité and La Pitié, and learning from the lips of such masters as Louis and Andral, Cruveilhier and Dupuytren. It is interesting to note that amongst his fellow-students at this time was Oliver Wendell Holmes, and between the two there arose a friendship which was interrupted only by death. When Dr. Walshe had completed his medical studies in Paris, he returned to this country and perfected his clinical training at Edinburgh under the teaching of Allison, Christison, and Syme. In 1836 he obtained the M.D. degree of Edinburgh, and soon after his graduation he began medical practice in the north of London. Dr. Walshe now specially devoted his attention to pathology, and published a series of masterly papers on that subject in the 'Cyclopædia of Surgery.' These papers attracted great attention, and soon brought their writer a reputation wide-spread and well deserved. In 1841 he was elected Professor of Morbid Anatomy at University College, where, a few years later, he became, first, special Professor of Clinical Medicine, and then Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Walshe also held the post of Physician to University College Hospital, and in 1862,

when he gave up his hospital appointment and his chair, he was elected Consulting Physician and Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. He was also for some years Physician to the Brompton Hospital, and on his retirement he was elected Consulting Physician to that institution. Dr. Walshe became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1852, and in 1888 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Walshe was a member of the Medical Society of Observation of Paris, of the Medical Society of Paris, of the Medical Society of Copenhagen, and of the Royal Medical Society of Athens.

Dr. Walshe was a copious and original writer, with a command of easy graceful English which lends an additional attraction to all his works. His earlier contributions to pathology have already been referred to, but from them I may here select for special mention the interesting articles on cancer, cephalhæmatoma, and endarteritis; while from his many contributions to the medical journals in later years I may select the paper on "Adventitious Products," published in 'Todd's Cyclopædia;' the paper on the "Logical Application of Physiology to Pathology"—to which I shall again refer,—published in the 'Medical Times;' and the "Report on Pulmonary Phthisis," published in the 'British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.' These are all contributions of considerable importance, but the works by which the name of Walshe will be held in remembrance are his two standard treatises on 'Diseases of the Lungs' and on 'Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels.' Both these works have passed through four editions, and the first mentioned has been translated into French and Danish. Both of them marked a new era in the methodical investigation and in the physical diagnosis of disease. Dr. Walshe was also the translator of 'Magendie's Lectures on the Blood' and of 'Louis's Researches on Phthisis,' one of the most interesting, instructive, valuable, and lasting of books which ever came to us from France.

Dr. Walshe was a keen and accurate observer of facts, and from these his logical and highly trained intellect enabled him to draw conclusions of the greatest value. He it was who first gave us a precise description of moveable kidney and of cephalhæmatoma. He was also among the first to advance the theory that Bright's disease is primarily a disease of the blood, and not of the kidney ; and he was one of the earliest to appreciate the modifying influence of diathetic diseases on the course of acute epidemic diseases. Dr. Walshe had teaching talents of the highest order, and alike in his clinical work and in his systematic courses he attained a success and a popularity such as come only to genuine masters of their subject. In Walshe's clinical work the highly developed power of observation, the orderly method of examining patients, and the strictly inductive reasoning by which each conclusion was reached never failed to impress the student profoundly ; while in the systematic work he was as much impressed by the extent and variety of the knowledge displayed as he was charmed by the delivery of the lectures in language which was eloquent and yet precise.

In 1850 Dr. Walshe, together with Sir William Jenner, Dr. Parkes, Sir Edward Sieveking, Dr. Hare, and others, founded the London Medical Society of Observation. The main objects of this Society were to promote, by the accurate record of completed cases, clinical knowledge, and to estimate the value and applications of the knowledge thus acquired after the numerical method. The Society published a valuable little book, ' What to Observe ;' and it exercised in London and elsewhere a substantial and happy influence on precision of observation, accuracy of narration, the estimation of results, and the methods of their final presentation. Of this Society, which he inspired and in some measure sustained by his personal work and example, Dr. Walshe was President from its birth in 1850 to its attack of suspended animation in 1860. Indeed, the Society is not yet dead, and it requires only the voice of a new and strong master to recall it to life and work.

Through his logical method of clinical investigation Dr. Walshe was enabled to discover and to teach some new and valuable facts in medicine, and the presence of a contracted pupil in aneurism of the aortic arch, the occurrence of sudden death in aortic reflux, and the constitutional origin of some forms of Bright's disease are sufficient illustrations of them.

Dr. Walshe was sincerely opposed to every form of charlatanism; and to that subtle variety of it which, arrayed in the garb of orthodoxy, flaunts along the highway pretending to be good, he offered the most active and implacable opposition.

The address already alluded to (on "The Logical Application of Physiology to Pathology") is generally regarded as one of Dr. Walshe's best performances,—as the one, in truth, in which he reached the highest exercise of his powers of logical exposition and persuasive eloquence. In this lecture, felicitous in language, logical in method, incisive in criticism, sparkling with epigram, and startling with paradox, he declares that no scientific interpretation of the phenomena of disease can be obtained through any knowledge of the structure and functions of the body in health, and that physiology can serve pathology only by supplying standards of comparison and by suggesting plans and measures, observant or experimental, for the investigation of pathological conditions. Furthermore he says, with an emphasis which sends the saying home, that no hypothesis can ever form an actual part of any science.

Now, if any of my hearers will turn from this address to the recently delivered Lumleian Lectures of Dr. Pye-Smith, he will find himself neither surprised nor scandalised when he hears me say, that with all its extensive knowledge and its perfection of logical form, with all its flow and glow of language, all its persuasive eloquence, and all its brilliancy of setting, I regard this address as the most unsound that ever was penned by a distinguished man writing on his own subject. Unless I am hopelessly

befogged, pathology *is* physiology acting merely under altered conditions ; and physiology is the only safe and true way to the right understanding of pathological actions and products. And furthermore, when I consider the bold averment that no hypothesis can ever form an actual part of any science, I become filled with amazement, and fear that I have read, thought, and reasoned in vain. Is not the application of the law of gravitation to the explanation of the physical phenomena of the universe an hypothesis ? Is it not the biggest of all hypotheses ? Does it not embrace infinity ? and is it not confessedly inadequate to the solution of all the physical facts of the universe ? Is it not merely the best attainable explanation, and may not even the law of gravitation itself be superseded to-morrow by a larger law which shall not be found anywhere at fault ? Did not Newton discover many of the leading laws of optics from the adoption of his corpuscular theory of light ? Did not Sadi-Carnot deduce the law of thermic action still known by his name from an hypothesis respecting the nature of heat, now known to be erroneous ? Does not the chemist represent the proportion of weight in which substances combine as atoms of definite weight, and the resulting compounds as definite groups of such atoms ? Now this hypothetical coinage has been one of the most useful factors in the progress of chemistry, and yet the symbols are wholly inadequate representations of the facts, and the facts and the symbols are not one. Why, science is instinct with hypotheses ; they surround, penetrate, determine, control, and guide it. Without hypotheses science would neither live, move, nor have its being.

The faculty of minute and accurate observation possessed by Dr. Walshe, and his passion for scientific precision, occasionally led him into the dogmatic expression of statements which could not be sustained. Accuracy is the rarest gift granted to men, and even Dr. Walshe was not free from the prime constitutional defect of our race. When, for example, he declared that a patient free from

heart disease, aneurism, or cancer, expectorating half an ounce of blood from the lungs, was certainly tuberculous, he supplies us with a characteristic illustration of this defect.

The least of all the great gifts granted to Dr. Walshe was the practical or empirical gift. He had little therapeutic insight ; partly from his cynical nature, partly from his sceptical constitution of mind, and partly from a defect in the recognition of causal relations which were not close together, he had but a narrow belief in the curative efficacy of drugs, and was neither an accomplished nor a successful prescriber.

Furthermore it must be confessed that Dr. Walshe, with apparently almost every qualification entitling him to do so with success, never took any active share in the public life of his profession, and neither this Society nor any of the leading corporations had often the opportunity of being enlightened by his knowledge, benefited by his counsel, or charmed by his eloquence.

Dr. Walshe was altogether an attractive personality. He was engaging in his appearance, he was polished yet kindly in his manners, and his conversation sparkled with humour, epigram, and anecdote. He was a man of most versatile mind and of most varied attainments, and he never was more happy than when bringing all his culture to bear on some favourite hobby. This it was that led to the publication of 'Dramatic Singing, physiologically considered,' in which his ardent admiration of classical music and his scientific knowledge combined to produce a most interesting and instructive work. Only a few years ago he wrote another equally interesting and suggestive book, entitled 'The Colloquial Faculty for Languages and the Nature of Genius,' the last work that proceeded from his facile pen.

For many years Dr. Walshe suffered from a "painful disease" which compelled him to retire from professional work, and to live in a seclusion which was devoted to study. It is to this unhappy circumstance alone that the highly

cultured and eloquent biographer of Dr. Walshe in the pages of the 'Lancet' has ascribed the remarkable seclusion to which I and many others have adverted.

He died on the 14th December, 1892, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Sir William Bowman was born at Nantwich in 1816, and received his early education at Haslewood School, Birmingham. He began his medical studies at the Birmingham General Hospital as an apprentice to Mr. Hodgson. In 1837 he came to London and entered the Medical Department of King's College, where two years later he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. Subsequently he became curator of the museum and prosector; and still later he held the office of Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy. In 1846 he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and five years later he became full surgeon to that institution. In 1855 he was elected a Fellow of King's College, and in 1877 he became a member of its Council. On the foundation of the Ophthalmological Society in 1880 Bowman was elected President, and in 1881 he was President of the Ophthalmological Section of the seventh International Medical Congress. In 1884 he was created a baronet. He was also elected to the membership of numerous medical and scientific societies, both in this country and abroad, and honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Cambridge, Dublin, and Edinburgh. Furthermore he was a prominent Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and did good service as a member of the Council and as Vice-President.

Sir William Bowman was the Father of General Anatomy in England, and the brilliant results of his investigations into the structure of the eye, of the kidney, and of the striped muscles were of themselves sufficient to establish a reputation of the highest order. But Bowman had other and equal claims to distinction, for his practical gifts were as great and as fruitful as his scientific gifts.

As an ophthalmic surgeon he occupied a position which was unique. Unrivalled in his knowledge of the ocular structures, in his experience, and in his operative skill, an accurate observer, and cautious in the framing of conclusions, his services were widely sought after, and his opinions were universally respected. With his patients he was kindly and sympathetic, and when in consultation with his medical brethren he was invariably courteous and considerate. Sir William's writings are not so numerous as might perhaps have been expected, but they are of great and permanent value. He never published anything until he was certain of its accuracy; and the work which, with Dr. Todd, he wrote on the 'Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man' had for scope, interest, and scientific value no rival at the time of its publication.

Sir William Bowman was a man of pleasing and striking presence. Courteous in his manner to all, he was genial with his friends. Sagacious and practical in thought, skilful and thorough in work, rich in knowledge, ripe in judgment, conscientious in the discharge of his responsibilities, there was to be found in this assemblage of qualifications and gifts the just secret of his successful career. Himself holding the highest and widest views of life, he had no sympathy with any form of narrowness or of intolerance. He protested strongly against the action of the antivivisectionists, charging them with stopping the gate of knowledge, and neither entering themselves nor permitting others to enter. Self-advancement he never sought, and the honours which came to him were the tributes voluntarily paid to his worthily won success.

In 1887 Sir William Bowman began to retire from practice, and this led the profession to testify to its admiration of his life and work by presenting him with his portrait, which was painted by Mr. Oulless. For several years past Sir William Bowman resided at the home which he made for himself in the country near Dorking, and there about this time last year he was

attacked by pneumonia, which in a few days brought to a close this most useful, honorable, and distinguished life.

Dr. Macfarlane studied medicine at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and at the latter he obtained the M.B. and C.M. degree with honours in 1867, and in 1872 the M.D., his thesis for which was specially commended. Immediately after his graduation *Dr. Macfarlane* settled at Polmont, where he soon built up an extensive practice. In 1874 he removed to Kilmarnock. There he was elected Physician to the Kilmarnock Hospital, and quickly acquired one of the largest and most lucrative country practices in Scotland. In addition to his hospital and private work *Dr. Macfarlane* filled the appointment of surgeon to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, and he was an examiner in Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Public Health, and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Glasgow. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the county of Ayr.

Unfortunately the strain and anxiety of these numerous duties proved too much for *Dr. Macfarlane's* health, and lately it became imperative for him to seek out some less harassing career. He decided to leave Ayrshire, which he did amongst general and public expressions of regret, and coming to London he settled in Manchester Square. Many of his old patients from Scotland still continued to consult him, and he soon acquired a large connection. *Dr. Macfarlane's* chief object, however, in coming to London was to have an opportunity of indulging in his love for literary and scientific work. He entered into the life of the societies with great zest, and in the Royal Medical and Chirurgical he soon became well known. Within the last few years he published contributions on "The Therapeutic Action of Senna Pods," "On Dreaming," on "Habit in Reference to Sleep and Sleeplessness," and a book on "Insomnia and its Therapeutics," which is one of the most valuable treatises we possess on this subject. At the time of his death he was carrying on some interesting investigations into the action of drugs on the cerebral circulation.

Dr. Macfarlane was a physician of the highest character; he was scrupulously thorough in his professional work, kindly and genial in his manners, and sympathetic yet firm with his patients, who soon learned to trust him as a physician and to value him as a friend. His life was one of hard but well-spent labour, and a life that promised to develop into still higher things. This, however, was not to be. He had long suffered from a chronic kidney trouble; and an attack of acute nephritis, setting in in August last, brought his career to a premature close.

Mr. Taylor was born in London in 1814. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1837 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and commenced general practice in the north of London. Mr. Taylor also acted as lecturer on chemistry, both at St. Thomas's Hospital and at the Middlesex Hospital. He was the compiler of the "Catalogue of Concretions" in the Hunterian Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1870. He was also a Fellow of this Society, of the Chemical Society, and of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was a man of high character and of extensive knowledge, ready in resource and thorough in all his work. For many years Mr. Taylor suffered from chronic bronchitis, and in the spring of 1892 he died at Montreaux.

Mr. Crosse was a son of the celebrated Norwich surgeon, Mr. John Green Crosse. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, qualified in 1847, and soon thereafter succeeded to his father's practice. Mr. Crosse became Assistant Surgeon and afterwards full Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and when in 1888 he resigned his appointment he was elected Consulting Surgeon and Chairman of the Board of Management. Mr. Crosse was a good surgeon, and a man who was popular with all classes in Norwich and the district around. For many years he suffered from severe attacks of gout, and in the beginning of the present year he was attacked by a slow and distressing form of pneumonia, from which he died.

Dr. Spackman was born at Lutterworth in 1819. He studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, and received his qualification to practise in 1840. Two years later he took the degree of M.B. of London, and in 1856 he obtained the M.D. of this University. Soon after his qualification *Dr. Spackman* settled at Harpenden, Herts, where for some time he was associated with the late Mr. Kingston, and where he acquired a large practice. *Dr. Spackman* was a good type of the wise and high-minded practitioner. He was justly respected by all the medical men in his neighbourhood, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of a numerous circle of patients and friends. About three years ago *Dr. Spackman* was compelled to retire from practice on account of his failing health, and he died in September last after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Weiss received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He qualified in 1876, and in 1880 he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the West London Hospital, and also some time later Surgeon to the Skin Department of the same institution. When a few years ago a preparatory School of Medicine was tried at the West London Hospital, *Mr. Weiss* took a very active part in its organisation, and the success that for a time attended the scheme was in large measure due to his efforts.

Mr. Weiss from his boyhood had a passion for outdoor sports, and this eventually proved too strong for the ties that bound him to professional work. About eighteen months ago he gave up his hospital appointment and his house in Hanover Square, and went to reside at Ramsgate, so that he might be free to devote himself to his favourite pastime—yachting. When he gave up his work in London *Mr. Weiss* seemed to be in the best of health, and it was with a shock of surprise that his friends heard last summer the news of his sudden death while yachting off Gosport.

Dr. Darbishire was born in 1846, and in 1864 he entered

Balliol College, Oxford. In University circles he was widely known by his reputation as an oarsman. He rowed stroke for Oxford in the Inter-University contests of 1868, 1869, and 1870, and also in the Oxford race with Harvard in 1869.

After taking the degree of M.A. at Oxford, Dr. Darbishire commenced the study of medicine at St. Bartholomew's. Subsequent to his qualification he visited the Continental schools. On his return to England he began to practise in Kensington, but he soon left London and returned to Oxford, where he was appointed Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary. He also held the Lichfield Lectureship in Medicine, an Examinership in the University, and the University coronership.

Dr. Darbishire was a modest, an unassuming, and an accomplished English gentleman; cheerful, hospitable, upright, thorough in all his work, and kindly in all ways. He was beloved by the poor of Oxford, to whom in the out-patients' department of the Radcliffe Infirmary he devoted no small part of his time and skill. Among his private patients also he was highly respected and esteemed.

Dr. Darbishire's health began to break down in 1888. He travelled abroad for some time, but without benefit; and returning to England, he died in December last.

Mr. Alfred Baker was born at Birmingham in 1815. He received his early education at King Edward's School. His medical studies were commenced as a pupil at the old College of Medicine in Birmingham, where he was apprenticed to Mr. Ledsam, Senior Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary. After a distinguished career as a student in his native town Mr. Baker came to London, and completed his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He qualified in 1837, and immediately returned to Birmingham, where he was appointed House Surgeon, and soon afterwards Honorary Surgeon to the General Hospital. In 1850 Mr. Baker assisted Dr. Bell Fletcher in starting the Sydenham Medical College, and he held

the office of Lecturer on Surgery in that institution until it became amalgamated with Queen's College. Mr. Baker was a Vice-President of the British Medical Association, and he was also President of the Annual Meeting of the Association at Birmingham in 1872. In 1852 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and served on its Council for eight years.

In 1881 Mr. Baker resigned his appointment as Surgeon to the Birmingham General Hospital. He had held this post for the long period of thirty-three years, and on his retirement the Hospital Committee presented him with his portrait painted by Mr. Frank Holl, and also elected him Consulting Surgeon. Mr. Baker's lively interest in the welfare of the General Hospital did not, however, cease with his retirement from its staff. He was elected first a member and afterwards Chairman of the Managing Committee, and it was due to his suggestion that the Jaffray Hospital was established in the suburbs for the treatment of the more chronic cases.

Mr. Baker was a dexterous and enterprising surgeon, a man of sound judgment and ripe experience. He was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, his patients, and his professional brethren. His life ended with a painful internal disease, which he endured with courage and fortitude to the end.

Frederick George Reed was born in the year 1818. He received his medical education as an articled pupil of the late Mr. Luke at the London Hospital. Soon after his qualification Dr. Reed settled in Hertford, where he acquired a very extensive practice, and was held in high esteem by all classes of the community. Dr. Reed was Physician to the Hertfordshire County Infirmary from 1843 to 1856. He obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. The degree of M.D. of St. Andrews was conferred upon him in 1849, and in 1857 he became, by examination, a Member of the Royal College of Physicians. He then, on the advice of his friends Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir William Fergusson,

removed to Hertford Street, Mayfair, where in a short time he secured a select but still considerable connection.

Dr. Reed was a man of high professional skill, of genial and sympathetic manner, and of upright and independent character. He died, after a short illness, on the 11th of last March, but for the preceding fifteen years his failing health had compelled him to abandon active work.

The late *Dr. Brace* obtained his medical education at King's College and at Edinburgh. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1860. Soon thereafter he commenced practice at Bath, where he was appointed Surgeon to the Royal United Hospital and to the Puerperal Charity. Dr. Brace was a competent practitioner, cheerful and sympathetic in his nature, cultured in tastes, and honourable in all that he did. His services were highly esteemed by a wide circle of patients, to all of whom he was as much the valued friend as the skilful physician. Dr. Brace took a great interest in art, and for many years he was an active and energetic member of the committee of the Burlington Fine Art Club. Dr. Brace died suddenly on May 3rd, 1892, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. F. le Gros Clark was born in London in 1811, and at the early age of sixteen he commenced his medical studies as an articled pupil under Mr. Travers, then Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

As a student Mr. Clark's career was highly successful, and at the close of his curriculum he obtained the Cheselden medal for proficiency in surgery and surgical anatomy. He then visited the schools of Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Göttingen, and Edinburgh. In 1839 Mr. Clark was appointed Assistant Surgeon at St. Thomas's, and Lecturer on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. In 1853 he became full surgeon to the hospital, and subsequently he was elected to the Chair of Surgery, which he filled with acceptance for the long period of thirty years. When in 1883 Mr. Clark brought his long and successful career

at St. Thomas's to a close by resigning his acting appointments, he was elected Consulting Surgeon to the hospital.

In 1843 Mr. Clark obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1864 he became a member of its Council. In 1867 and in 1868 as Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology he delivered a series of lectures on Surgical Diagnosis. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, and in 1874 he became President. For many years Mr. Clark was a well-known and popular Fellow of this Society, in which he occupied in succession the offices of Secretary and Vice-President.

Mr. Clark was the author of several important works, amongst which may be mentioned his 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System,' 'Lectures on the Diagnosis of Shock and Visceral Lesions,' 'Outline of Surgery and Surgical Pathology,' the 'Hunterian Oration' of 1875, 'Collected Papers on Surgery, Pathology, and Allied Subjects,' and the Revised Edition of 'Paley's Natural Theology.' He was also the writer of many excellent contributions to the medical journals, and he was the translator and editor of Dupuytren's works on 'Diseases and Injuries of the Bones' and 'Lesions of the Vascular System,' which were published by the Sydenham Society.

Mr. Clark was a surgeon of wide and accurate knowledge, and possessed of great skill. He was a man of striking presence, with a stately and upright figure, clearly cut features, and a courteous and dignified manner. He was highly cultured, kindly in his nature, and loved and trusted alike by his patients, his pupils, and his friends. He was a man of the simplest and strongest Christian faith, and justified his faith in his life. He took an active interest in the defence of Christianity, and some of his apologetic papers are worthy of the highest praise.

Charles Hawkins was born in 1812. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, and in 1836 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. It was about

this time also that he first began to assist Sir Benjamin Brodie in his practice. The connection between the great surgeon and his assistant soon ripened into a strong and intimate friendship, which was terminated only by Brodie's death. Then Mr. Hawkins set himself to the task of editing the autobiography and writings of his friend. This was to him a labour of love, and the conscientious care that he lavished upon it resulted in a work that may well be described as one of the classics of medical literature. Mr. Hawkins was a surgeon of undoubted ability, but nevertheless when he applied for an appointment as Assistant Surgeon at St. George's he was unsuccessful. Doubtless this was a grave disappointment to him, and especially as he felt that his religious belief as a Catholic had been made the reason for his rejection. He never again applied for a position on the staff, but he did not permit his disappointment to interfere with his love for his *alma mater*, and to her service he still continued to devote the best of his skill and ability. He zealously promoted every interest of the Medical School at St. George's, and to the management of the hospital he gave a great part of his time and attention. For several years he was acting Treasurer to the hospital, and when he resigned that office he was elected a Vice-President. Mr. Hawkins was also an active and popular Fellow of this Society, in which he discharged with success the duties of Secretary, Vice-President, and Treasurer.

By the members of his own faith in London Mr. Hawkins was greatly beloved, and they highly valued his professional services. In 1860, when Cardinal Wiseman was seriously ill at Rome, Mr. Hawkins was summoned to attend him, and on that occasion he received a gold medal from Pius IX in recognition of his services. Mr. Hawkins was a man of great business capability, and resolute and conscientious in carrying out whatever he conceived to be his duty. He never married, but he was happy in the universal respect of his professional brethren and the affection of his numerous friends.

In the beginning of last year he was attacked by bronchitis, which was aggravated by his imprudently persisting in an attempt to carry on the duties for which he had become physically unfit. His friends watched over him with anxious care, and for a time it seemed as if their efforts were to be rewarded by his recovery. This, however, was not to be, and in the month of April he passed from amongst us.

Mr. Crookes studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital as an apprentice to Sir William Lawrence. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1832, and thereafter he acted for many years as Surgeon to the Farringdon Dispensary, and he was also Surgeon to the North London Eye Infirmary. Mr. Crookes gave up practice at a very early age and retired into Kent, where he led a quiet country life. He died at Folkestone last August, in his eighty-second year.

The death of *Samuel Armstrong Lane*, at the mature age of ninety, has removed from our profession one of its oldest and most honoured members. Mr. Lane studied medicine at the Windmill Street School and at St. George's Hospital. In 1829 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1843 a Fellow. Very early in his career Mr. Lane acquired a high reputation as an accomplished anatomist and a skilful surgeon. All circumstances, in fact, seemed to point out for him an honourable career on the staff of his *alma mater*. Nevertheless, when he applied for an appointment as Assistant Surgeon his application was rejected. This, it was said, was chiefly due to the all-powerful influence of Sir Benjamin Brodie, who favoured another candidate. The contest unfortunately raised feelings so bitter and enduring as to make it impossible for Mr. Lane to join at any future time the staff at St. George's Hospital.

Mr. Lane, however, was not the man to be deterred from his purpose by obstacles, however great. Debarred from sharing in the official teaching of St. George's, he founded a rival school in its immediate vicinity. He was

fortunate in securing the co-operation of able and enthusiastic colleagues, and despite the numerous difficulties besetting a venture of this kind, the school soon obtained a considerable reputation. The foundation of St. Mary's Hospital followed, and very largely through the efforts made by Mr. Lane. He himself was elected Senior Surgeon, and many of his former colleagues followed him to the new hospital. Mr. Lane was also a member of the surgical staff of the Lock Hospital. He served for several years on the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, but he declined the Presidency. In this Society Mr. Lane was at one time a well-known Fellow. He was a member of the Council in 1849, and Vice-President in 1865.

Mr. Lane was a man of untiring energy and indomitable resolution. As a surgeon he was skilful, wide in his views, and opposed to every form of specialism. An old pupil writes of him that he was one of the first to practise ovariectomy, but he declined to commit himself to a special career as an abdominal surgeon, although he knew that by doing so he might win wealth and distinction. The same writer also tells us that Mr. Lane once commenced a series of papers on syphilis. Six of these papers had been published in the '*Lancet*,' and were attracting great attention, when their author suddenly refused to carry them further; the reason he gave being that they would bring him what he did not wish—a reputation and a fortune as a specialist.

Above all, however, Mr. Lane was a teacher. He had a thorough knowledge of anatomy and surgery, and a gift of clear and interesting exposition. Able and enthusiastic himself, he also possessed in a rare degree the power of rousing the ability and the enthusiasm of his pupils.

With a strong passion for his work, and with such capabilities for carrying it out, we cannot wonder that he achieved a reputation and a success scarcely, if at all, excelled by any of the medical teachers of his time.

Mr. Lane was a gentleman of the olden school; and in his dress always retained the old-fashioned swallow-tailed

coat and black satin stock. In his manners he was singularly dignified and courteous. While he knew how to be firm when occasion required, he was by nature kind and sympathetic, and despite the stormy scenes through which his early career had led him, he succeeded in the end in conciliating even the bitterest of his antagonists. Mr. Lane had long outlived most of his contemporaries, and his declining years were spent quietly and happily in the retirement of a country life.

Sir Richard Owen was born in Lancaster in 1804. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1826 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and soon thereafter he commenced practice in Serle Street. About this time he wrote several papers on surgical subjects, one of which, on the practicability of tying the internal iliac artery for aneurism, was read before this Society. The turning-point, however, in Owen's career was brought about by his appointment as assistant to Mr. Clift, the Curator of the Hunterian Museum.

Owen now gave up his professional work and devoted himself entirely to scientific studies. The magnificent collection in the Hunterian Museum was a fitting field for the development of his genius, and he soon began to lay the foundations of his fame as a zoologist and a comparative anatomist. In 1834 Owen was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he was appointed to the chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's. In the following year he became Hunterian Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1836 its Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Meantime he had been applying himself to the gigantic task of compiling a catalogue of the Hunterian Collection. This monumental work was not brought to a completion until the year 1856, and it necessitated the carrying out of innumerable dissections and other investigations, the results of which were published by Owen in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies.

In 1856 Owen's connection with the College of Surgeons ceased, and he was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Natural History at the British Museum. At that time the Natural History Department was still at Great Russell Street, where there was no possibility of the vast collection being properly displayed and utilised. Owen at once set himself to the task of obtaining a suitable building, and did not rest until there arose the magnificent new museum at South Kensington. Hither the collections were removed, and Owen determined to devote the remainder of his life to the labour of examining, classifying, and arranging them in their new abode.

Of Owen's scientific work it is impossible to speak here except in the briefest and most general terms, and I may simply say that it is remarkable alike for its originality, for its thoroughness, and for its comprehensiveness. The mere list of the names of his published papers occupies twenty-eight columns of the Royal Society's Catalogue, and the papers themselves range over the whole domain of natural history, from the simplest of the Invertebrates to the most complex of the Mammalia, from the primitive organisms of the most remote epochs to the highest organic developments of the present era. Owen's industry as an investigator was immense, but he was much more than a mere accumulator of details. He was a philosophic thinker and reasoner, and the generalisations which he drew from his work are of the highest value. For theory he professed to entertain a considerable contempt, and probably it was this attitude of mind, together with his inability to grasp a supreme generalisation, which led him into the bitter and altogether regrettable controversy with Darwin over the "Origin of Species."

Of the character and value of Owen's scientific work, and of the measure of his contributions to the ideas which will give continuity and development to the biological sciences, it is impossible to speak with any profit here and now.

Owen was more than a mere man of science. He was also

a good citizen ; and in many schemes for ameliorating the condition of the poor and for improving the condition of public health he was an active and a wise helper.

Owen was honoured by his Sovereign and by his fellow-workers in science, and numerous distinctions were bestowed on him. He was made a C.B. in 1873, and later he became a K.C.B. He belonged to the Prussian " Ordre pour le Mérite," and to the French " Légion d'Honneur." Orders were also conferred upon him by the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Brazil. He was President of the British Association in 1857. He received honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and most of the learned societies of Europe and America elected him to their membership. His last long and painful illness was borne with exemplary patience and fortitude, and in the end of the year, in his quiet house in Richmond Park where he had dwelt so long, he departed hence.

Professor Hofmann, the distinguished German chemist, had many friends in this country, from the fact that he resided in London from the year 1845 to the year 1862. He came to England to be Superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry, now the Chemistry Department of the School of Mines. In 1855 he was appointed by Government to be a warden at the Royal Mint. He was President of the London Chemical Society in 1861, and was also elected one of the Honorary Fellows of this Society.

Professor Hofmann returned to Germany to occupy the Chair of Chemistry at Bonn, but he had only held that post for a year when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the University of Berlin. He was a member of the Scientific Commission for Medical Affairs, and he was also the founder, and, till the time of his death, the President of the German Chemical Society (*Deutsche chemische Gesellschaft*). Professor Hofmann was a most eminent scientific worker and investigator. He made important contributions to our knowledge of chemistry,

but his best known and most important work was that in connection with the aniline dyes. His discoveries in this department have contributed in no small measure to raise the dyeing industry to its present condition of prosperity and artistic excellence.

Apart from his scientific attainments Professor Hofmann was a man of a most charming personality. His death, which took place very suddenly and unexpectedly on the 5th of May, will be deeply regretted by many in this country as well as in his fatherland, where he was universally honoured.

John Edward Morgan was the second son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway, and brother of Sir G. Osborne Morgan and of the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Dr. Morgan obtained his early education at Conway and at Shrewsbury. Subsequently he studied at University College, Oxford, where, in 1852, he took classical honours and the degree of B.A., and afterwards that of M.A. Up to this time it had been his intention to enter the Church, but now he determined to become a member of the medical profession. He entered at St. Mary's Hospital as a student, and when his curriculum there was finished he visited the medical schools of France and Germany. In 1861 he graduated as M.B. Oxford, and in the same year he obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians. Soon after his graduation Dr. Morgan commenced practice in Manchester, and in a very short time he was appointed Physician to Salford Hospital. He was also Lecturer on Pathology at the Manchester Royal School of Medicine, and in 1873 he was elected to the Chair of Medicine at Owens College. In 1865 the M.D. degree of Oxford was conferred upon him, and three years later he was promoted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1857 he became a member of the Council of the College of Physicians, and he was also offered a censorship, but this he was compelled to decline on account of his failing health.

Dr. Morgan was an able and accomplished physician, and a man of exceptionally wide culture. As a public speaker he was humorous, brilliant, and effective; as a lecturer he was highly successful and highly popular. With him the first duty was always to his chair and to his school, and he was ever ready to devote his time and his energy to advancing any of the interests of the Victoria University. Dr. Morgan had a large share in founding the Manchester Nurses' Training Institution. He also took a very active part in promoting the public health of Manchester, and for some years he was honorary secretary of the Sanitary Association.

From his undergraduate days onwards Dr. Morgan took a lively interest in athletics, and popularly he was widely known by his book entitled 'University Oars.' In this work he gave the results of a critical inquiry into the after health of the men who took part in the Oxford and Cambridge boat races from 1829 to 1869, and appeared to show conclusively that there was no just foundation for the opinion that these men became unhealthy or were short-lived. Dr. Morgan was the author of 'Town Life amongst the Poorest,' 'Reports on the Health of Manchester,' 'The Danger of Deterioration of Race from the too Rapid Increase of Great Cities;' and also of the more purely medical works, 'Hydatids of the Brain,' 'Idiopathic Lateral Sclerosis,' 'The Treatment of Pleurisy and Empyema,' and, in addition, he published in the journals numerous dissertations on medical subjects.

About eighteen months ago Dr. Morgan somewhat suddenly resigned his chair at Owens College, and then his friends learned to their surprise and regret that he was suffering from thoracic aneurism. From this time onward he was more or less confined to bed at his house near Knutsford, in Cheshire, where in the beginning of last September he died.

Henry John Tylden was born in 1857. He was educated at Uppingham, where he gained school scholarships in 1870 and 1873, and in his final year he became captain of

the school. In 1876 he left Uppingham with one of the school exhibitions and proceeded to Oxford, and obtained an open scholarship at Exeter College. At the University he passed through a successful and distinguished undergraduate career, and gained a first class in moderations and in the final school. After taking his degree he remained for some time as a private tutor at Oxford, but in 1882 he determined to devote himself to medicine. He now entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a student, and here also he had a most distinguished career. In 1886 he graduated in medicine at Oxford, and obtained the Brackenbury Scholarship. He then visited Vienna, and on his return to England in 1887 he was appointed House Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in the following year he was appointed Casualty Physician. In 1888 he took the Murchison Scholarship in Clinical Medicine, became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and on his formal admission was specially complimented by the President on account both of his scholarship and of his practical knowledge. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

Dr. Tylden was an able and enthusiastic student of pathology, and in that department of medicine he had already accomplished some notable work. His paper on the conditions met with in pancreatic diabetes, which was brought before this Society, and his article published in 'Nature' on "The Bearing of Pathology upon the Doctrine of Transmission of Acquired Characters," give us an earnest of the high and scholarly work that might have been expected from him had he been spared. Lately Dr. Tylden had turned his attention to the study of typhoid fever, in the hope of working out some method of producing immunity from the disease. Unfortunately in the course of his investigations Dr. Tylden himself contracted an attack of typhoid, whether from accidental inoculation or from infection in the usual way it was impossible to decide. Be this as it may, the attack terminated fatally,

and removed from the ranks of our profession one of the most accomplished scholars, one of the most indefatigable workers, and one of the most promising pathologists of the present generation.

Dr. Abercrombie was born in 1817 in France, where his father was serving as a surgeon in the British Army of Occupation. He was educated at Trowbridge School and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a mathematical scholarship, and took his degree as senior optime in 1839. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, and took the degree of M.B. of Cambridge in 1845, and of M.D. in 1848. He was also elected a Fellow of this Society, and he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1849. About the same time *Dr. Abercrombie* commenced practice in Cheltenham, where he soon acquired a large connection, and was elected physician to the Cheltenham Hospital.

Dr. Abercrombie always took a keen interest in athletics, and in his undergraduate days he played cricket for the University of Cambridge against Oxford, and also rowed in the Inter-University boat race of 1839. He was an excellent physician, trusted and beloved by his patients and esteemed by all who knew him. In his disposition *Dr. Abercrombie* was modest and retiring. He never sought publicity in any form, but was content to live a quietly useful and an honourable life.

In 1879 *Dr. Abercrombie* gave up his practice and his hospital appointment at Cheltenham, and came to reside in London, where he afterwards lived, and where in August last his life came to a close.

Dr. Davies was born in 1818, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where in 1843 he took his degree and obtained a gold medal for his thesis. He then proceeded to Bath, where in a short time he acquired one of the leading practices, and was appointed Physician to the Royal United Hospitals. *Dr. Davies* also acted as President of the Bath and Bristol branch of the British Medical Association. And when in 1849 the Annual

Meeting of that Association was held at Bath, he delivered the address on Medicine. Unfortunately Dr. Davies's useful and promising career was brought to a premature close. His health completely broke down whilst he was yet a comparatively young man, and for the last thirty years he had lived in retirement. He died at the age of seventy-four in February last.

William Wood was born in the year 1816. His father was a surgeon in the 79th Infantry, and his mother a daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. Dr. Wood's student days were passed at University College, where he had a most distinguished career. He subsequently proceeded to Paris, and there his attention was specially directed to the study of clinical work. In 1845 he was appointed principal resident medical officer at Bethlem Royal Hospital. About this time the more humane treatment of lunatics was just beginning to be advocated, and to Dr. Wood belongs the honour of having been one of the first to introduce that treatment in this country. In 1848 he obtained the M.D. degree of St. Andrews. In 1852 he resigned his appointment at Bethlem Hospital, and became the proprietor of a private asylum, first at Kensington House and afterwards at the Priory, Roehampton. In 1861 he was elected Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital. This post he held for thirty years, and on his resignation he was appointed Consulting Physician. In 1864 Dr. Wood was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and subsequently he served on several of its committees, where his knowledge of affairs, the thoroughness of his inquiries, his sound judgment, his fine temper, and his clearness and firmness of mind enabled him to be of much service. Dr. Wood was a well-known and popular Fellow of this Society; he served on the Council, and in 1879 he acted as Vice-President. He was also President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Wood was a man who won the esteem and good-will of all who knew him. His nature was kindly and generous,

and to those who came to him in trouble he was always ready with sound advice and substantial assistance. He was enthusiastically devoted to his work, and threw his whole energy into the task of promoting the comfort and welfare of those who were entrusted to him. Dr. Wood rendered important assistance to the reform of the Lunacy laws, and published his opinions on the subject in a valuable and suggestive pamphlet. He was also the author of a small work, 'The Plea of Insanity,' and of several contributions to the medical journals. About the beginning of last year Dr. Wood had an attack of pleurisy and pneumonia, from which he never completely recovered, and after lingering on through the summer in his country house at Mendip he was again attacked by congestion of the lungs in September, and somewhat suddenly passed away.

M. le Docteur Henri Guéneau de Mussy was born in 1814 at Chalon-sur-Saône. He came of an illustrious race, tracing connections with Montbeliard, with Buffon, and with Voltaire. His father was Court Physician to Charles X, and the same office was occupied by another member of the family during the reign of Louis XIV.

Dr. Guéneau de Mussy studied medicine at Paris, where he passed through an exceptionally brilliant and successful career. Soon after its termination he paid his first visit to this country for the purpose of investigating an outbreak of famine fever. In the course of his work he himself contracted a severe attack of the disease. Fortunately, however, he recovered, and returned to France, where he was rewarded by the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and where the publication of his report removed the last lingering doubts concerning the distinction between typhus and typhoid fevers. In 1846 he accompanied Louis Philippe to England, and here he continued to reside for the long period of twenty-five years, acting as the trusted friend and physician of his exiled monarch.

In the professional circles of London Dr. Guéneau

de Mussy soon became widely known and highly popular. He was an accomplished physician, a man of remarkable literary and artistic culture, and the author of many important contributions to medical knowledge. He was a charming companion, courteous and refined in his manners, and amiable and trustworthy in his nature. To the fallen fortunes of the House of Orleans he was always faithful; and even in the darkest days of their adversity and exile he constantly and zealously devoted himself to their service. By Louis Philippe he was held in the highest affection and esteem, and the rest of the members of the Royal Family of France continued throughout his life to testify to the high value which they set upon his long and faithful services. After his death the royal princes laid with their own hands the tributes of their sorrow on his grave at Père la Chaise.

Before leaving London Dr. de Mussy was entertained at a banquet presided over by Sir Thomas Watson, and attended by almost all the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the day. No one present on that occasion will ever forget the charming guest, the genial company, the speech of Sir James Paget, and the venerated President.

In 1871 Dr. de Mussy finally left this country and took up his permanent residence in Paris, where he was shortly afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and where he remained till the time of his death, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

James Anderson died on the 28th of February, 1893. Only three days before he appeared to be in the fulness of health and vigour, and his death, totally unexpected and tragically sudden, has thrown a cloud of grief over many of his contemporaries.

He was born in the year 1853 in the parish of Logie-Buchan, Aberdeenshire. He received his education at the Gordon Hospital School in Aberdeen, and his student days were spent at the university of that city. There he passed through a highly distinguished career in arts, and

when the M.A. degree was conferred upon him he took a gold medal and the Murray Scholarship. In his medical curriculum he was equally successful. His name almost invariably stood first in the records of class examinations, and in 1877 he graduated as M.B. and C.M. "with the highest honours." He was then appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Aberdeen, and this post he held for two years. Thereafter he went abroad to Berlin and Vienna, where he devoted himself to the study of clinical work, especially in the departments of laryngology and ophthalmology.

In 1880 Dr. Anderson returned to this country, and soon afterwards he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the London Hospital, where he has since held the offices of Medical Registrar, Assistant Physician, and Lecturer on Pathology. He was also Senior Assistant Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and for some years he was Assistant Physician at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Dr. Anderson acted as Examiner in Physiology and Natural History at the University of Aberdeen, and he was also a Member of the Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1887, and he was likewise a Fellow of this Society and of many of the other medical and scientific societies in London. Dr. Anderson acted as joint editor of the 'Ophthalmic Review,' and he contributed many articles on nervous diseases to the medical journals.

Dr. Anderson was a man of exceptional character, ability, and promise. As a teacher he was popular and successful from his undergraduate days in Aberdeen, when circumstances made teaching a necessity, till later years, when it became one of his chief delights. As a physician his thoroughness, his calm judgment, his special skill in nervous diseases, and his wide knowledge of general medicine were earning for him a well-deserved reputation. He had passed through the seed-time and

the summer, and had reached the harvest which he was never to reap.

Dr. Anderson was widely cultured, and possessed a highly artistic taste. He was pure-minded, upright, self-sacrificing, and independent. A trustworthy and a steadfast friend, he was beloved by all who had the privilege to know him. Recently Dr. Anderson suffered a severe bereavement in the death of his mother. She had been early left a widow, and between her and her son there was a bond of sympathy and love altogether exceptional in its closeness and in its strength. She was ever first in his thoughts ; and her approbation was the stimulus that urged him on with the work which begot him success. Since her death he has never been quite the same man. Still he seemed in good health up till the evening of the 26th, when he was suddenly attacked by severe diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, followed by syncope. Next morning he was found by his servants in a state of collapse. Some of his medical friends were hastily sent for ; and during the day which followed, everything that their care and love could suggest was done for him. But all was done for him in vain ; and his life, full of work, of uprightness, of loving-kindness, and of the highest promise, was thus brought to an untimely end.

Among various schemes for the development of the life and work of the Society which occupied the mind of my devoted predecessor, and its still zealous servant, there are two which cannot be overlooked on this occasion.

The first scheme characteristic of the man was designed to widen and deepen the social intercourse of the Fellows ; to do away with those feelings of suspicion and distrust with which from want of truer and larger knowledge we are wont to regard each other, and to knit them into that brotherhood of loving-kindness which our Father Harvey in his wisdom told us should characterise the great profession to which we belong. I share with my predecessor the conviction of the inestimable value of developing the

social side of the life of the Society ; and if not by costly and sometimes chilling dinners, yet by such opportunities as occasional evening assemblies offer, I hope we may be enabled in goodly numbers to meet together for the cultivation of mutual confidence and good-will, as well as for our common refreshment and pleasure.

The second scheme which occupied the mind of my predecessor was one to which he adverted on more than one occasion, but which he never propounded in any detail. It was a scheme for the amalgamation of the great Medical Societies of London into a Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery. The scheme was not original. Many years ago it was projected by some of the leading physicians and surgeons of London. For a lengthened period it was continuously, critically, and sometimes very angrily discussed. But at last there arose a great consensus of opinion that the scheme was impracticable, and so it was abandoned. And, indeed, it needs but small acquaintance with the frailties of human nature to be confident that any scheme, however theoretically perfect, for the amalgamation, union, or fusion of the great medical societies which might now be submitted to them would be forthwith again rejected as impracticable ; and this rejection would be both complete and decisive in spite of a general and firm conviction that such a union, if it could be accomplished, would prove of growing advantage not only to the societies, but also to all scientific and practical workers, and to the whole body of the profession.

What is the explanation of this ? It lies mainly, as I think, in two difficulties which, if not theoretically, are practically insuperable. The first difficulty is the difficulty of inducing the several societies to sink their respective autonomies in the autonomy of the proposed academy. And supposing this first difficulty to be overcome, there would arise the second difficulty, the difficulty of arranging satisfactorily the financial relations between the old societies and the newly formed institution. For whilst

all men wish to procure advantages, only few are ready to pay for them.

The more this subject has recurred to my thoughts, the more regret I have felt that the scheme for the organisation of a Royal Academy of Medicine—calculated to bring together for their common help all the investigations in the various departments of medicine; to economise the expenses of their technical work; to provide a common centre for the collection, collation, comparison, and criticism of their respective researches; to constitute a body sufficiently representative and sufficiently powerful to defend the rights and promote the just interests of the medical profession; and to create a fountain of honour for the reward of all who distinguish themselves in the science or art of physic—should be finally abandoned. And this regret becomes the more keen when a study of the histories of the medical academies of other countries makes it plain that such an abandonment is unnecessary; for I have myself sufficient faith in the practical wisdom and good feeling of the members of the metropolitan medical societies to believe that all the grave difficulties standing in the way of the organisation of a great academy of medicine and surgery might, through judicious negotiation, be overcome by substituting as the motive power the working idea of federation for the unworkable idea of fusion. By working on the lines of federation each society might continue to preserve its autonomy intact, and no conditions would be imposed upon it beyond those essential to the organisation of the institute and the maintenance of its solidarity. Every society would thus possess and exercise a twofold life,—an individual life and a corporate life; and whilst the one would not interfere with the other, both would co-operate in the building up of a great society which would adequately represent the growing importance, power, and dignity of the medical profession.

There is not the time, and this is not the occasion, to propound in detail any scheme of federation. To-day I content myself with this narrow notice of the subject,

but at no distant date I hope to have the opportunity of suggesting for serious consideration the outlines of a plan for the creation, by federation, of a Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

It now remains for me only to convey to you the expression of my grateful thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me in electing me to this chair, and for your generous forbearance with my imperfect service.

I also owe grateful thanks to my colleagues, Dr. Taylor and Mr. Godlee, who by their zeal, ability, consideration, and devotion to the interests of the Society, have made easy and pleasant the discharge of my official duties.

Nor can this address be closed without reference to the services of the Resident Librarian, Mr. MacAlister, of whom all my predecessors and all my colleagues have spoken in terms of the highest praise. He has not only to discharge the direct duties of his office, which are numerous and difficult, but he has to manage the twenty-five tenants of the Society, to keep them in peace, and to conduct the correspondence common to both. Mr. MacAlister has brought to the discharge of his multifarious duties notable ability, energy, sagacity, knowledge of affairs, and unflagging zeal, and his services have proved in many different ways of great advantage to the Society.